

Lockert AND Reynolds

—DEALERS IN—
**DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Perfumery,
TOILET SOAPS,
SPONGES,
VARNISHES,
PAINTS,
BRUSHES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
INKS,
Tablets,
School Supplies,**

We ask a careful perusal of the following facts which cannot fail to interest anyone needing goods in our line. We have on hand as complete a stock of goods as can be found in any Drug Store, everything being fresh and of first quality. In the way of

SUNDRIES AND TOILET ARTICLES

we can safely say, that no better stock has ever been brought to this market. We are constantly adding such novelties as may from time to time be brought out. Our line of

Blank Books, Pa- per, Inks, and Office Station- ery.

Comprises everything required for a complete office outfit. We are agents for the justly celebrated

"Sherwin-Williams"

Prepared Paints, which are conceded to be the finest paints made.

Paint your houses with this paint and you need think no further of painting for five or six years. We also sell STRICTLY PURE

White Lead, Oil, Varnishes, Alabastine

and everything required for house painting.

Many articles are kept by us which customers often fail to ask for in Drug Stores, and which we buy with great care, and of guaranteed purity. For example:

Spices, Soda, Starch,
CREAM TARTAR, MUSTARD,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Concentrated Lye, Coal Oil,
LAMP CHIMNEYS & FIXTURES,
Teas, Blacking,
Shoe Brushes,
White-Wash Brushes,
&c., &c.

It will cost you nothing to call and get our prices.

Don't forget the place.

No. 19, Franklin St.,
Clarksville, - Tenn.
Respectfully,
LOCKERT & REYNOLDS.

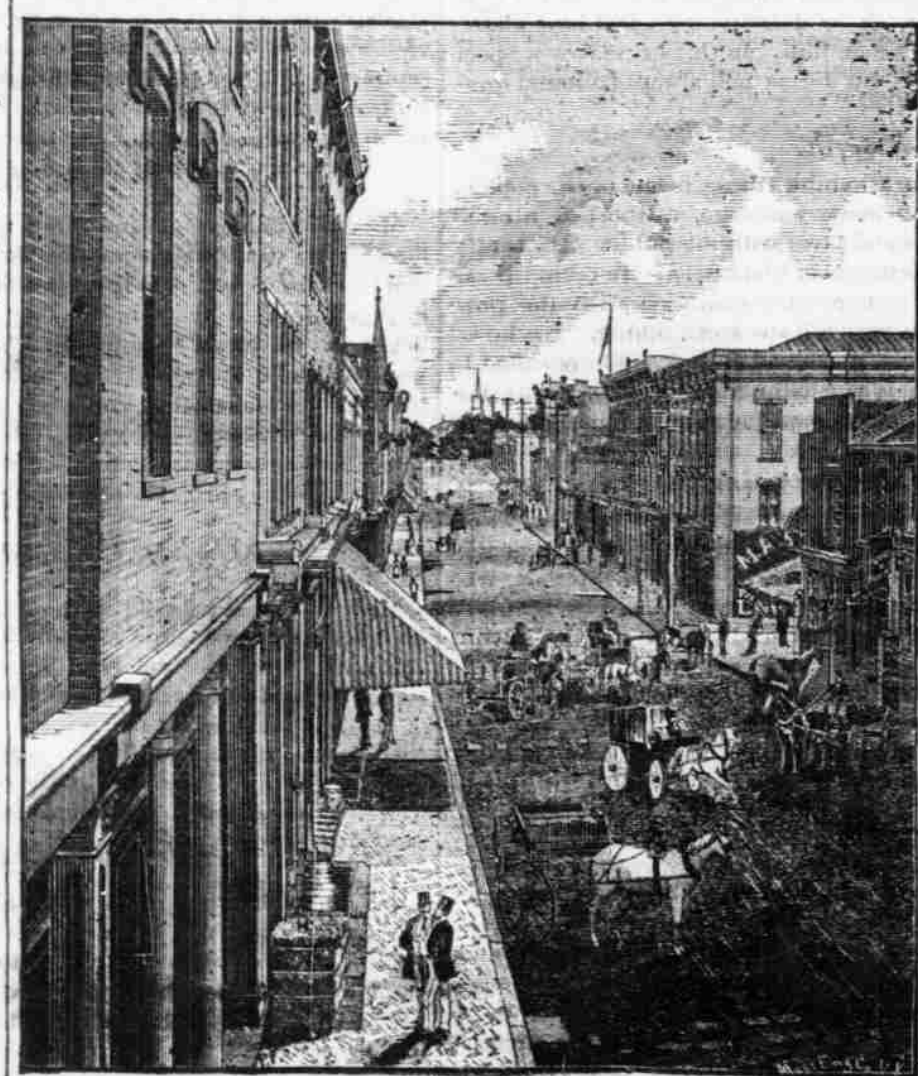
CLARKSVILLE.

Clarksville, as you may see from any map of Tennessee, is situated on the east bank of the Cumberland, just above the mouth of Red river. It was the judicious eye of John Montgomery that first discovered in the rugged hills that lie in the fork of these two streams, a superior site for the location of a town. At that time it lay beyond the most western settlements in the Cumberland valley. But it had the advantages of two rivers, good landings, and what was then indispensable, a gushing spring of pure water, and these were sufficient to tempt the pioneer to it. In January, 1784, John Montgomery and Martin Armstrong entered the tract of land on which Clarksville is located. Armstrong laid off the plan of a town upon it. They named the town Clarksville, in honor of General George Rogers Clark, a distinguished soldier of that day, who was personally known to many of the early settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky. Montgomery located in Clarksville. After the town had been laid off, the proprietors sold a considerable number of lots, and the purchasers being desirous that the town should be established by legislative authority, in November, 1785, the General Assembly of North Carolina established it a town and a town common, agreeable to the plan by the name of Clarksville. What became of the town common does not appear. It was the second town established in Middle Tennessee, Nashville, established in 1784, being the first. The Commissioners appointed were John Montgomery, Anthony Crutcher, William Polk, Anthony Bledsoe, and Cardner Clark. Clarksville grew apace, not so rapidly as the magical cities of the West, in this age of steam and electricity, but still it grew steadily, maintaining all along, as it does today, its position as the second city in Middle Tennessee. In 1788 a tobacco inspection was established at Clarksville. This was by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and was the first tobacco inspection established in Tennessee. The fact is only remarkable as showing how early the cultivation of tobacco came to be an important industry around Clarksville, and as marking the inception of a tobacco market, which may still claim with justice, to be the first in the State. In this year also, the county of Tennessee—the original name for Montgomery county—was established. The first session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session was held at the house of Isaac Titeworth, the second at that of William Grimes, the third and all subsequent sessions were held in the town of Clarksville. A rude log court house was erected on the Public Square with the most primitive conveniences, indeed I do not know that it had so much as seats for the jurors to sit on, until 1793, when the court ordered James Adams to make them. This first court house continued to be used until 1811. On the 21st day of January of that year the County Court adjourned to the new brick building erected by Captain C. Duval, upon the Public Square, and the material of the old building was soon afterwards sold and removed. They were proud of this "new brick building" which was a pretentious structure for its time. It had a stone foundation, with brick superstructure, was 44 feet square from out to out, and two stories high. The lower floor consisted of one room, 40 feet square and 18 feet high, from floor to ceiling, while the upper story had 5 rooms 12 feet high. The roof had four sides, "approaching each other toward the top." This continued to be the court house until 1843, when it was sold to John D. Everett, and the new court house on Percy Row, which everybody knows so well and regrets so little, was occupied.



Court House.

The Court House erected in 1843 was destroyed by fire on the night of April 13th, 1878, after having been occupied for thirty-five years as a temple of justice. The lot on which it stood was so small—and the inconvenience of having it on Franklin street, the principal thoroughfare of the town—was so great, that the magistrates of the county determined to purchase a more convenient site for the erection of a new building. The lot of Mrs. Jennie E. Glass, fronting on Second and Third streets, and also on Commerce street, was purchased for the purpose. This lot is about 220 by 240 feet, and upon it has been erected the beautiful building of which the above is an exact cut. The Montgomery county Court House is the handsomest in the State, and one of the handsomest buildings in the South. The exterior is of pressed brick with stone trimmings, the foundation and basement story of the building being altogether of stone. The basement has eight large rooms, suitable for offices, jury rooms, visitors, etc. The first story proper has a large and convenient room each for the County Clerk, Trustee, Register, Circuit and Criminal Clerk, County Judge and two rooms for the Chancery Clerk, besides a library room and the Chancery Court room. In the second story there is a large County Court room, furnished with desks, etc., for the forty-one magistrates of the county, with two committee rooms in the rear. Across the hall is a similar room for the Circuit and Criminal Court, with a jury room and two other rooms, one for witnesses, the other for attorneys and their clients in the rear. There is also a large grand jury room in rear of the hall on this floor. The whole house is heated throughout by steam, and is provided with water and gas, a tower clock and 3,000 lb. bell, and everything else to make it complete in every respect. The entire building is of the most substantial character, and is not only an ornament to the county, but will last for generations. McCormack & Sweeney, of Columbus, Indiana, were the contractors. S. W. Bunting, of Indianapolis, was the original architect, but C. G. Rosenplenter, now of Memphis, was appointed architect soon after the plans were adopted and supervised the work to its completion. The entire cost of the building, grounds, furniture, etc., was about \$100,000.



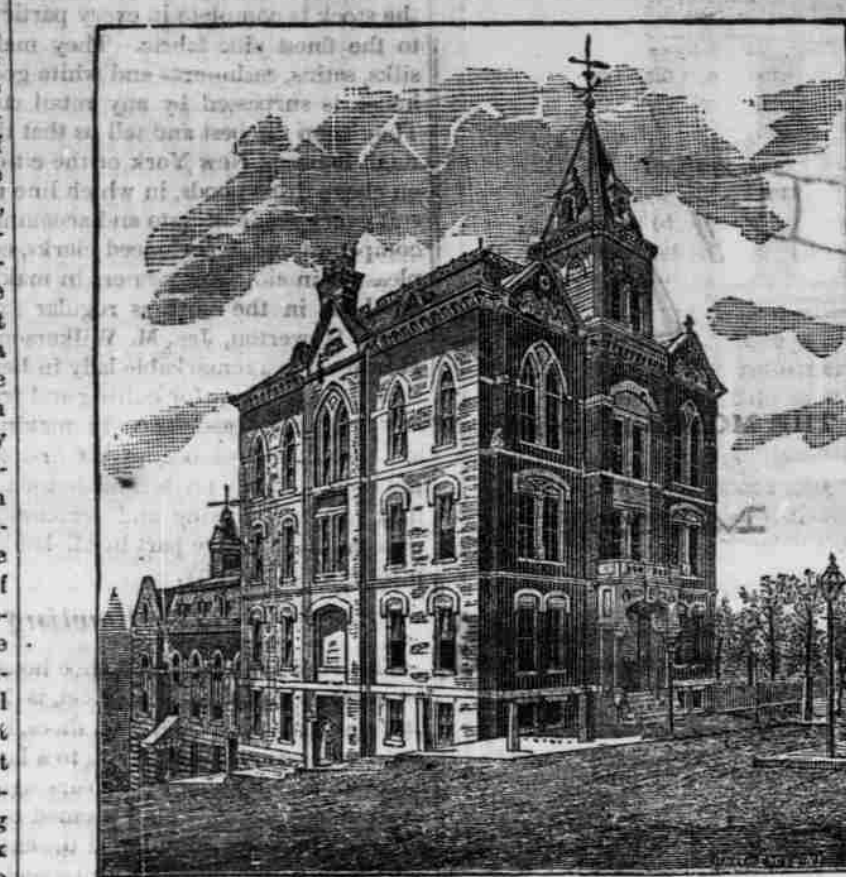
Franklin Street.

This cut represents a scene on Franklin street, the principal business thoroughfare of Clarksville. Those familiar with the city will miss from the picture some very handsome buildings that are not to be found within the space it represents. The reason of this is that the cut was made from a photograph several years old. We would have presented a more modern picture of this important part of this city but on account of the way that lights and shadows are cast it is not possible to take a photograph of the street except in mid-morning. Franklin street generally presents quite a busy scene, and would do credit to city of greater pretensions than Clarksville.

Growth of Clarksville.

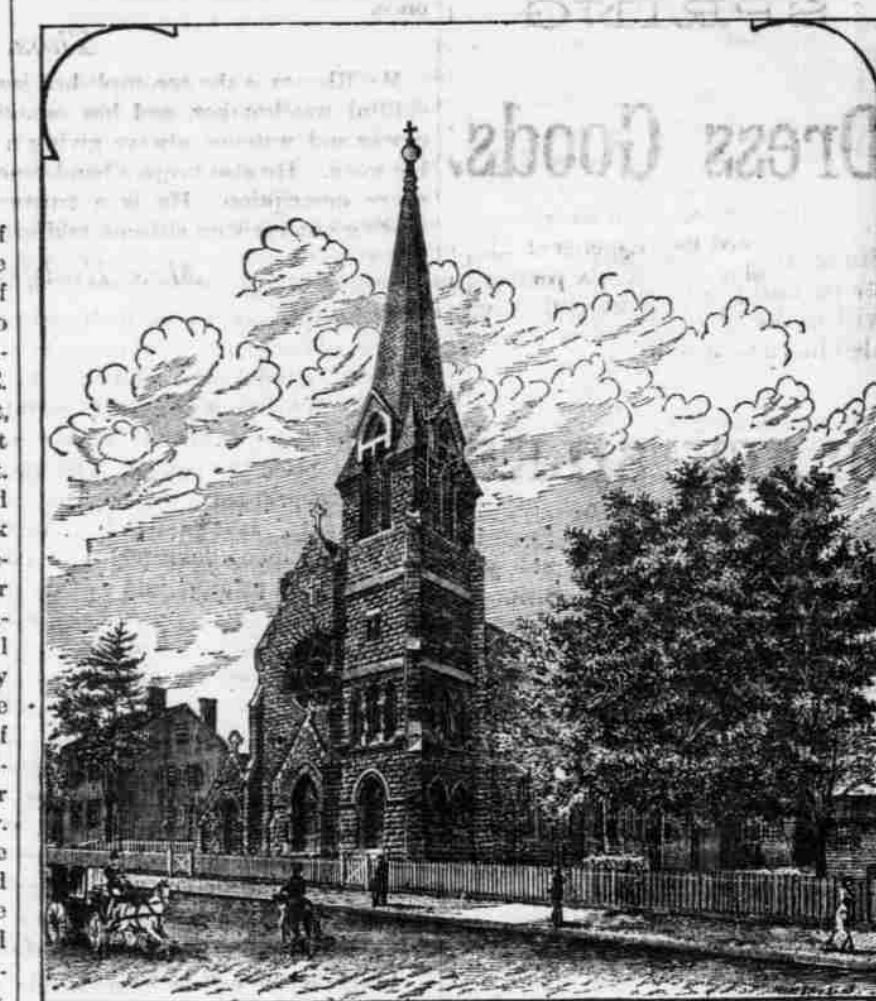
While her growth may not have been as rapid as that of some other cities, yet her increase has been steady, solid and substantial. There is nothing of the "mushroom" about her growth, and to-day Clarksville, as a collection of men, is one of the most solvent towns in the whole country. Situated upon the left bank of the Cumberland, which is navigable nearly the year round, in the centre of a wide belt of the finest lands in the United States, on which is produced every variety of cereal, besides the great staple of this country, tobacco, with railroad and river connection with business points north, south, east and west, surrounded by an industrious, energetic and intelligent people,

whose school houses and churches crown every hill and dot every valley; we say with such a business constituency Clarksville possesses advantages owned by but few towns, and her solid growth from a trifling village into an important city has not been accidental, but is the result of natural causes. The population of Clarksville is now about 7,000, including the suburbs, which from their contiguity are naturally a part of the town. The city enjoys all the privileges and improvements that can be found in a large metropolis. The system of water works was established in 1878. No better or more complete system exists anywhere, and it is eminently satisfactory in its operations. The streets of the city are lit by gas. We have a telephone exchange with nearly one hundred subscribers, and telephone lines leading to Nashville, Hopkinsville, Ky., and Russellville, Ky. The streets are well paved with broken limestone, which is found in abundance in this locality. For the numerous other advantages that Clarksville now enjoys it is only necessary that we refer the readers to the columns of this paper where the public institutions are fully described.



Tobacco Exchange Building.

The cut above represents the Tobacco Exchange building, a trade building erected by the Tobacco Board of Trade in which to transact their business, and is perhaps the handsomest building of its class in the State. It was built in the best possible manner, of brick, with stone facings and trimmings, and roofed with slate and iron. It is warmed throughout by steam, with water and gas in every room, and is supplied with all modern conveniences. The building contains a large saleroom lighted from the roof, as well as by windows, a handsome hall for general purposes, and eighteen rooms for general offices, some supplied with fire and burglar proof vaults. The building was erected at a cost of some \$25,000 to \$30,000, furnished by the volunteer contributions of the sellers and buyers of the market. Tobacco is the most important staple which comes to our market, and the value of the annual sales ranges from two millions to two and a half millions of dollars. There are nine stemmeries and pricing houses, who handle from three to six millions of pounds, according to the crop and prices. The tobacco of this section is composed mainly of these grades and types most popular in foreign countries, and but little is manufactured for American use. Under the progressive spirit of the age, which leads demands to seek the fountain head as closely as possible, the representatives of nearly every country in Europe are to be found at our Board during the season, seeking to secure their supplies, and orders are being filled at the same time for Great Britain, Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and frequently orders from Australia, Africa, the West Indies, and Mexico are being filled. Besides a fair amount taken for different parts of the United States and Canada. This shows what a varied demand exists for our crop, and how widely it is distributed after it leaves the planter's hands. Those engaged in the trade here have shown commendable energy and enterprise in their efforts to build up and sustain their market, and deserve to reap a rich reward for their efforts; contending, as they have frequently had to do, against serious obstacles and opposition. But the market has for a long time been well established upon a firm basis, and is prosperous. It is essentially a "Panters' Market," where his interests are carefully guarded, and the utmost values realized for what he has to sell.



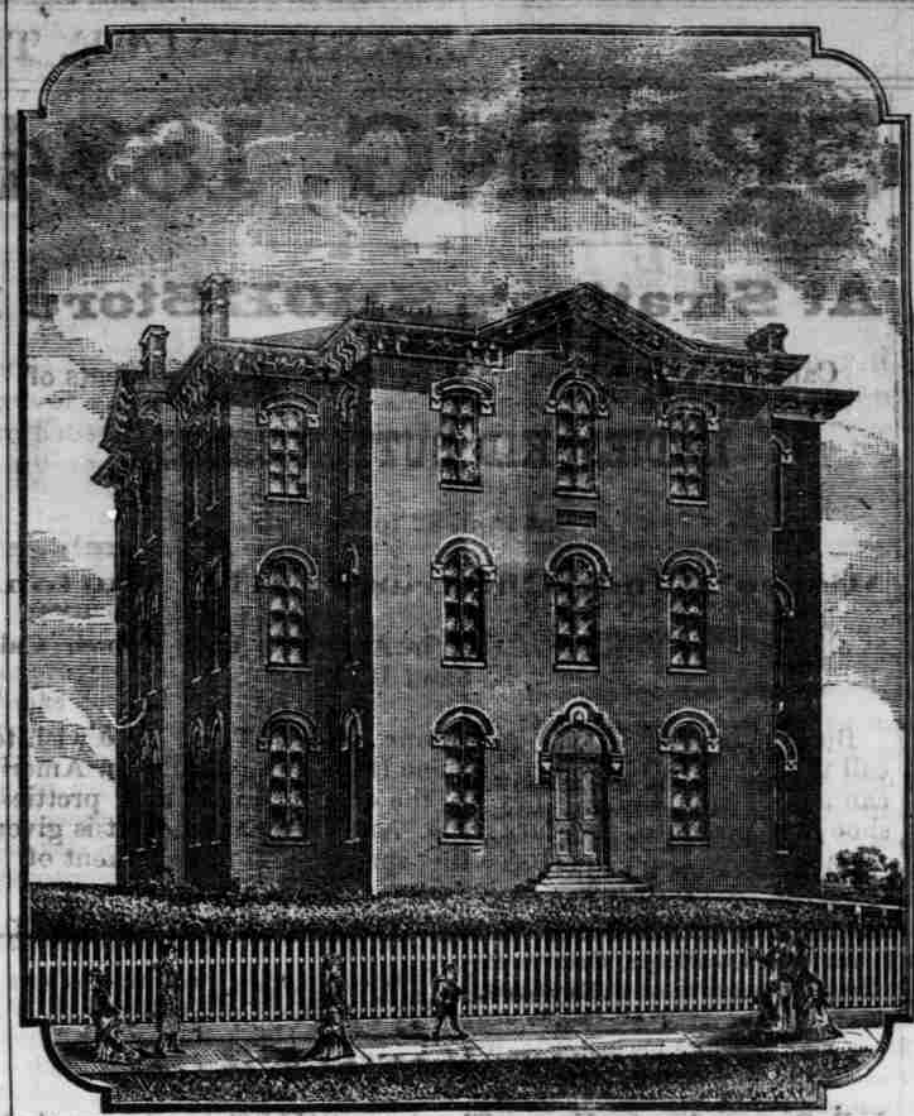
Trinity Church.

Trinity Church, (Clarksville) (Episcopal) of which the above is a faithful representation is situated on Franklin street, and stands on the site of the old church which was torn down a few years ago to make room for this edifice. The building is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It is of ranged rock masonry, the material being obtained from the natural formation of blue limestone which is found in this vicinity. The stone is of soft gray tint and is trimmed with other stone from the Bowling Green quarries, fifty miles distant. The structure is one hundred and six feet in length. Upon both sides of the chancel which is a pentachoron, are transepts that develop into chancel aisles, and are adapted by partly closed screens for a vestry room on one side and the organ and choir on the other. Durability of material, solidity of construction, and judicious management in execution mark every stage in the erection of this beautiful church. Its cost complete, exclusive of the organ, was \$40,000.08. Within this church is the beautiful organ which was awarded the first premium for excellence of tone at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The church was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese on the first day of December, 1881; the Bishop of Alabama preaching the Consecration Sermon. It is entirely free from debt, owing nothing either upon the building, the organ, or upon current expenses.

Trinity parish, for which the above condition of affairs speaks so well is one of the oldest in the State; it was organized with a few members in 1831 or 1832. Services were held occasionally by Rev. Norman Nash, and afterwards by Rev. George R. Giddings, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on September 11th, 1833 the Vestry called the first rector of the Parish, Rev. Albert A. Muller, and on the 10th of September of the following year, 1834, the foundation of the first church building was laid. As this building approached completion it was found that the walls were unsafe, and that the whole would have to be taken down and re-erected. Mr. Thomas W. Frazier, a zealous parishioner had this work done entirely at his own expense. He also built the parsonage which now stands in the yard of the church, and when he died some years after left a legacy to the church which yielded an income for a long time of more than a thousand dollars per annum. The first church building was consecrated June 25, 1838, by Bishop Otey of the Diocese, Rev. Leonidas Polk, of Columbia, Tennessee, assisting in the consecration services. Mr. Polk afterward became Bishop of the diocese of Louisiana, and then lieutenant general in the Confederate army. He was killed in battle.

Dr. Muller resigned August 20, 1841, and on the 14th of December, following, Rev. Edward Cressy was called in his stead. Mr. Cressy resigned April 1st, 1845, and the Rev. William C. Crane, succeeded to the rectorship arriving in the Parish April 20, 1845. For five years this faithful and beloved pastor remained with his flock, but finally accepted a call to Jackson, Mississippi, and resigned on Easter Sunday, 1850. From November, 1850, to January, 1853, Rev. Wm. Fise, a learned and devout man, was rector of the Parish. Rev. Joseph James Bidley was elected rector on the first Sunday in November, 1853, and resigned June 25, 1860, having been elected President of the East Tennessee University at Knoxville. After many efforts to fill the vacancy, the vestry finally called in February, 1861, Rev. Mr. Cannon who, however, remained but a brief while. The Parish remained without a rector during nearly the whole of the civil war. Rev. Samuel Ringgold, of Bowling Green, Ky., officiated as often as he could, and in October, 1874, he was chosen by the Vestry, and entered upon his duties as rector November 3, 1874. He remained nearly ten years, and was a zealous rector. During his ministry 231 persons were confirmed in the Parish. Mr. Ringgold resigned July 31, 1874, and on Nov. 1, 1875, Rev. Philip A. Fitts, then of Birmingham, Ala., accepted a call to the Parish and has been its earnest and efficient rector ever since. A few months before his arrival the old church, so dear to many of the parishioners, had been taken down, and on June 30, 1875, the corner-stone of the present building laid. Under his supervision the work has gone on to completion, and the Parish has arrived at its present satisfactory condition. From 1st May, 1875, to May 1st, 1884, the offerings and contributions for various church purposes

have aggregated the sum of seventy-one thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars. Of this amount the Ladies' Parish Aid Society contributed three thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-five cents.



The Public Schools.

The Public Schools offer to the citizens of Clarksville advantages for a thorough English education, surpassed by none, public or private in the State. They were graded six years ago, and opened with about 500 pupils; but they have increased in popularity to such an extent that they now enroll about 1,200 pupils, which is over 50 per cent. of the scholastic population. The enumeration being between the ages of six and twenty-one years the enrollment is really about 95 per cent. of the school attending population. The percentage of attendance for last year was over 95. The schools always run ten months in the year, and the curriculum extends through ten grades. The schools are into Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School departments. In the first three departments are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, drawing and music. In the High School, are taught reading, algebra, composition, rhetoric, philosophy, chemistry, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, geology, physical geography, book-keeping, writing, perspective drawing, History of the United States, History of England and History of the World. The schools are controlled by a board of education elected by the city council. They are never behind with finances; hence they secure the best talent as teachers. They now employ a superintendent and fourteen teachers. The cut above represents the Howell building for white pupils. It is centrally located, and has a large yard sloping in all directions from the building. The building is well ventilated, having twenty-four windows to each floor. There are two broad stairways, one for boys, the other for girls. There are three large study halls, one on each floor, with the recitation rooms opening into each. The seating capacity of the three halls is about 600 pupils. The interior of the building is well finished in every respect, and is furnished with the best modern desks. The colored school building is of the same architecture, and has about the same number of pupils.

John Hurst & Co.



John Hurst & Co.

This grocery house of John Hurst & Co. was established in 1871. Possessing ample capital, these gentlemen have by energy and fair dealing pushed forward until they are now fully abreast of the leading houses of Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and are successfully competing with them for the trade of a wide and steadily extending territory. Before the building exhibited in this paper, which they built in 1880 to accommodate their increasing trade, having a depth of two hundred feet and two cellars, they have two warehouses for storage, with large salt sheds annexed; and all are usually taxed to their utmost capacity, so large are their stocks. They buy their goods always for cash, and in large quantities, at the most favorable season of the year. In addition to their regular grocery, liquor and provision trade, they do an immense business in seeds. They handle, besides, the product of a number of flouring mills. The active members of this house are John Hurst and Jas. A. Bailey. Its high character and large trade tell how amply they are endowed with all the elements of success.



Sawnee Planing Mill.

One of the principal interests that have been organized and built up in the last few years is the lumber business. From the sale of a few hundred thousand feet in 1857, it has grown until it now reaches into the millions, and is still increasing. Our saw mills will compare favorably, with those of any lumber district. Among those who make and handle lumber we mention the Clarksville Lumber Co., Whitfield, Hosford & Co., Johnson & Kellogg and G. B. Wilson & Co., the largest dealers of whom are G. B. Wilson & Co., who also manufacture sash, doors, blinds, flooring, ceiling, etc., whose factory and yard are shown in sketch, heading this article. In 1867, Mr. G. B. Wilson, the present head of the firm, a practical mechanic, came to Clarksville to superintend the erection of a dwelling for Mr. R. H. Williams, on Madison street, bringing the finished material from Cincinnati. He soon contracted with other parties to build dwellings complete, giving what is known as a "lock and key" job, which had not previously been done here—he found that to carry on his business successfully, a planing mill was necessary, to manufacture here what could not previously be obtained nearer than Louisville and Cincinnati, and believing that with a little energy and push a good business could be built up in that line.

In the spring of 1869 he formed a partnership with Mr. J. P. Y. Whitfield and Dr. C. W. Beaumont at their present location on Commerce street. For the first two years it was uphill business with them, having much to contend with, unable to obtain dry or seasoned lumber, the prejudice of our own people to contend with, who having been accustomed to send north for building material, would not patronize them. It was not long before all this was changed, they bought largely of green lumber, piling it up until seasoned, built a large dry kiln and advertised extensively. Soon the orders came pouring in and they were compelled to enlarge their buildings and put in other machinery. Their business has increased each year until now they are shipping as far as McKimzie below and Bowling Green above, on the railroad, and through the country as far as Hopkinsville, Lafayette and beyond as a regular trade, with occasional orders far beyond these limits. They consume annually between two and three million feet of lumber, carrying at all times a stock of a million feet, that insures dry lumber at all times. They manufacture everything that is used in the wood-work of buildings, rough lumber, lath, posts, shingles, etc. The finished wood-work of our court-house and tobacco exchange together with that of most of our fine residences was gotten out by this firm.

Mr. Wilson besides being a practical mechanic, is also an architect, and to him is due the beauty and convenience of many of our city homes, few excel him in planning the interior arrangement of residences for comfort and convenience.

In 1872, Dr. C. W. Beaumont sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Henry Frech, and in 1879 Mr. J. P. Y. Whitfield sold his interest to the remaining partners, so that the firm is now composed of Messrs. G. B. Wilson and Henry Frech. The firm have by industry and strict attention to business built up one of our most important interests. Those ordering from them may rely on getting just what they order, for it is the pledge of the firm, that if the goods are not right they will make them right, and only require customers to examine goods at depot and if not as ordered report at once. The success that has attended this firm may attend others, there are several branches of wood-work that should be engaged in here. We need a furniture factory, and this is a good opening for one. Union City has no better facilities than Clarksville, has several such factories, lumber can be had here just as cheaply and labor costs no more, and when our L. A. & T. R. is completed we will have rail and river shipping facilities better than she has. Who will be the one to build up this industry?

JOHN HURST & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Field Seeds,
CEMENT, LIME, SALT,
FLOUR, &c., &c.**

—AGENTS FOR— Cook & Rices Export Beer, —AND— H. C. COLE & CO'S. CHESTER, ILL., FLOUR, Green Brand.

We carry at all times good stocks of FLOUR, the product of a number of mills.

We keep always on hand a large stock of

SALT,

Having a storage capacity for Ten Thousand Barrels.

Special attention given to FIELD SEEDS,

AMPLE STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

The best brands of

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

WHISKIES,

Old and Very Fine.

Fine Cognac, Apple and Peach Brandies and Imported Wines.

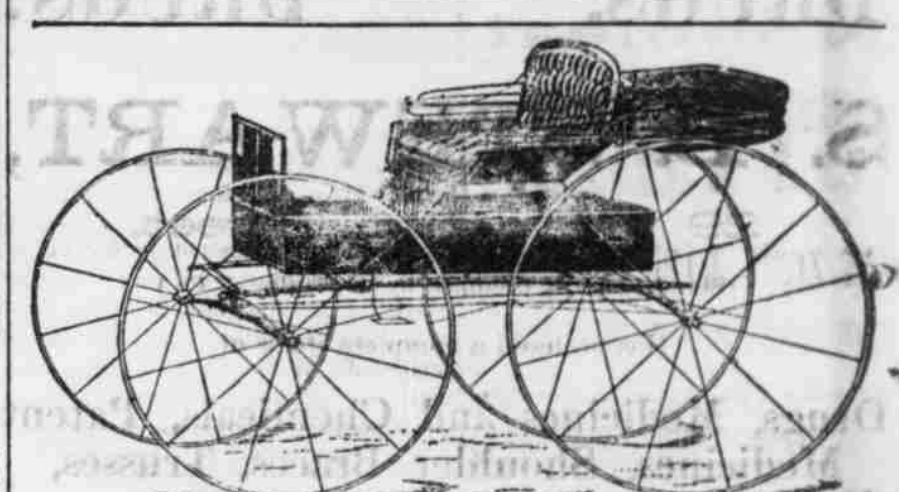
Orders Promptly Filled.

B. F. HARDIN & CO.,

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Carriage Manufacturers

IN CLARKSVILLE.



WE WISH TO IMPRESS UPON THE MINDS OF ALL who contemplate purchasing Carriages, Phaetons, or Buggies, the superiority of our work, and solicit your careful inspection.

From the commencement of our business it has been our constant aim and persistent determination to build a first-class Carriage, Phaeton and Buggy; and consequently have acquired a reputation second to no other builders.

While our expenses are much less, we are able to sell our work at a less figure than other manufacturers of first-class work.

Great care is taken to select and use none but the choicest materials in each department of our works; and with the best skilled workmen and better facilities than ever, we propose to keep our work finer and further in advance of our competitors than ever.

We would call special attention to the fact that all work offered for sale at our factory is of our own manufacture and equal in every respect to those built to order, so that parties selecting from our stock or ordering either through our agents or by letter, will be sure of getting the best quality.

We use Steel Converted and Cast Hardened Axles and the best make of Springs, Wheels, etc.

We esteem it no hardship to show our work and give prices, even if parties do not buy; and all who come, whether novices or men of experience, are assured by our system of doing business, good value, courteous treatment, and fair dealing.

We manufacture our Gearing and Bodies by hand. Gearing from selected second-growth Hickory. Bodies of Ash and Yellow Poplar. Quality A. Wood Hub and Sarven patent Wheels. Oval Edge Steel Tire. Best finished Oil Tempered Springs. Half Patent Fantail Axles, ground to Bearing. Forging of best Norway Iron. Full Leather Top and Curtains. Steel or Wood Bows, trimmed in Morocco or Cloth. All Wool ten ounce Head Linings. Cushions with Springs and stuffed with Curled Hair. Storm Apron. Tapestry, Brussels Carpet, and Toe Rug. Our process of Painting requires fifteen coats and finished with English Varnishes. Soliciting your favors, we are,

Yours truly,

B. F. HARDIN & CO.,
Clarksville, Tenn.